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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,223	03/29/2001	Vernon S. Cheng	2002268	5396

34018 7590 04/15/2004
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
77 WEST WACKER DRIVE
SUITE 2500
CHICAGO, IL 60601-1732

EXAMINER

LE, NHAN T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2685	

DATE MAILED: 04/15/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,223

Applicant(s)

CHENG, VERNON S.

Examiner

Nhan T Le

Art Unit

2685

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Beukema (US 6,128,510).

As to claim 1, Beukema teaches a wireless digital communications network comprised of:

a base unit (see fig. 4,, number 34, col. 4, lines 49-67) that includes a first transceiver (see fig. 6, numbers 70, 70', col. 6, lines 30-49) capable of conducting wireless communications via a cordless telephone communications protocol, a microprocessor circuit (fig. 6, number 89, col. 6, lines 3-20) operably connected with the first wireless transceiver, digital storage (inherently included in the cordless base) accessible by the microprocessor, and a telephone line interface (fig. 4, number 38) capable of receiving audio signals from the microprocessor;

a cordless telephone handset (fig. 4, number 33, col. 4, lines 49-67), which handset includes a second wireless transceiver capable of conducting voice telephony via the cordless telephone communications protocol with the first transceiver;

a digital electronic device (see fig. 4, number 30, col. 4, lines 49-67) that includes a third wireless transceiver (see fig. 4, number 32, col. 4, lines 49-67) that communicates digital data other than that required for voice telephony with the first transceiver via the cordless telephone communications protocol.

As to claim 2, Beukema teaches the digital electronic device is a general purpose computer system (see fig. 4, number 30, col. 4, lines 49-67).

As to claim 5, Beukema teaches the computer is further comprised of a microphone for audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed (see fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29) between the computer microphone and audio output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony.

As to claim 6, Beukema teaches the digital electronic device further includes an audio input that routes voice data to the third transceiver for transmission to the first transceiver, and an audio output that receives voice data from the third transceiver transmitted by the first transceiver (see fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29), whereby voice telephony can be conducted with the digital electronic device through the base unit telephone line interface.

As to claim 12, Beukema inherently teaches the base unit, cordless telephone handset and digital electronic device are each associated with a unique device identification number.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Huang (US 6,675,027).

As to claim 3, Beukema fails to fails to teach the digital electronic device is a personal digital assistant. Huang teaches the digital electronic device is a personal digital assistant (see col. 3, lines 10-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Huang into the system of Beukema so that the personal digital assistant can be controlled by the cordless base station.

As to claim 4, the combination of Beukema and Huang further teaches the personal digital assistant is further comprised of an audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed (see Huang, fig. 3, numbers 85, 86, col. 5, lines 28-42) between the personal digital assistant audio input and output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony.

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3. Claims 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Sumner (US 6,091,947).

As to claim 7, Beukema fails to teach the base unit is further comprised of a communications port through which the microprocessor communicates with a second digital communications network, whereby digital data communications can occur between the second digital communications network and the digital electronic device. Sumner teaches the base unit is further comprised of a communications port through which the microprocessor communicates with a second digital communications network, whereby digital data communications can occur between the second digital communications network and the digital electronic device (see fig. 1, number 104, col. 3, lines 24-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Sumner into the system of Beukema in order to provide additional service connection between the digital electronic device and the second digital communication network.

As to claim 8, Sumner teaches the second network includes connectivity with the Internet (see fig. 1, number 104, col. 3, lines 24-46).

As to claim 9, Sumner teaches the communication port as the switch telephone network; or private branch communication network, or another wireless communication network, or an Internet-like which is connecting to the base by modem. However, Sumner fails to teach the communication port is disposed on an expansion module that can be alternately installed into or removed from the base unit. The examiner takes Official Notice that the claim limitation is well known in the art to provide a flexible

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communication network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Sumner for having the communication port which is disposed on an expansion module that can be alternately installed into or removed from the base unit in order to provide a flexible communication network.

As to claim 10, Sumner teaches modem. However Sumner fails to teach analog or digital modem. The examiner takes Official Notice that analog modem is known in the art for communicating data from the base unit processor to a second digital communication network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Sumner for providing the analog modem in order to communicate data from the base unit processor to a second digital communication network.

As to claim 11, Sumner teaches the base unit is further comprised of means for communicating digital data with a second digital communications network (see fig. 1, number 104, col. 3, lines 24-46).

As to claim 16, the combination of Beukema and Sumner further teaches the first wireless transceiver communicates voice data with the second transceiver while simultaneously communicating non-voice data with the third transceiver (see Beukema, fig. 4, col. 4, lines 49-67, col. 6, lines 3-49).

As to claim 17, the combination of Beukema and Sumner further teaches the digital electronic device is further comprised of means for displaying data received by the third transceiver (see Beukema, see fig. 4, number 30, lines 49-67).

As to claim 18, the combination of Beukema and Sumner inherently teaches the base unit is further comprised of an email client that receives email from and transmits email to the second digital communications network via the base unit communication port since email can be transmitted or received through the Internet connection.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Kim (US 5,420,577).

As to claim 13, Beukema fails to teach the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key. Kim teaches the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key (see col. 1, lines 46-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kim into the system of Beukema in order to enhance the communication network security.

5. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Yuen (US 6,662,007).

As to claim 14, Beukema fails to teach the digital electronic device is further comprised of video display circuit that provides a video signal to a television set indicative of data received by the third transceiver. Yuen teaches the digital electronic device is further comprised of video display circuit that provides a video signal to a television set indicative of data received by the third transceiver (see col. 12, lines 29-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made to provide the teaching of Yuen into the system of Beukema in order to display the connection status of the digital device to the user.

6. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Yuen (US 6,662,007) and in further view of Huang (US 6,675,027).

As to claim 15, the combination of Beukema and Yuen fails to teach the digital electronic device is a portable display tablet further comprised of a flat-panel LCD display screen, and a video driver circuit that displays data received from the third transceiver on the LCD display screen. Huang teaches the digital electronic device is a portable display tablet further comprised of a flat-panel LCD display screen, and a video driver circuit that displays data received from the third transceiver on the LCD display screen (see fig. 3, number 34, col. 5, lines 30-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Huang into the system of Beukema and Yuen in order to provide the user with a portable, smaller digital electronic device.

7. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beukema (US 6,128,510) in view of Sumner (US 6,091,947) and in further view of Reeds (US 5,172,414).

As to claim 19, the combination of Beukema and Sumner fails to teach the base unit is further comprised of a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network. Reeds teach the base unit is further comprised of

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a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network (see col. 3, lines 35-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Reeds into the system of Beukema and Sumner in order to enhance the communication network security.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Babitch (US 5,930,719) teaches data and voice cordless telephone system.

Cyr (US 6,223,055) teaches wireless office architecture and method of operation thereof.

Partridge (US 5,608,778) teaches cellular telephone as authenticated transaction controller.

Pope (US 5,963,624) teaches digital cordless telephone with remote control feature.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T Le whose telephone number is 703-305-4538. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Nhan Le



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